

The Newberry Herald and News.

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REPRESENTATIVE DOMINICK EXONERATED.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE HOLDS INVESTIGATION.

At Outline of the Testimony and a Synopsis of the Findings Which was Filed With the Governor Yesterday Morning.

The State, 8th.

The investigation by the joint legislative committee into the charge made against Representative Fred H. Dominick of Newberry at the recent session of the general assembly growing out of an effort to substitute in free conference committee a dispensary measure under the title of a county government bill took place yesterday. The work was not very arduous or long drawn out, and the committee completed the taking of testimony before 6 p. m.

The sessions were uneventful, nothing of a surprising character being brought out. The testimony was merely an amplification of the facts brought out on the floor of the general assembly.

The committee met in the office of the secretary of state. The members of the committee present were Senators Mayfield, Hay and Graddon, and Representatives Gaston and Bacot, the only absentee being Representative Croft. Mr. Cole L. Blease appeared as counsel for Representative Dominick. Senator Mayfield was elected chairman of the committee and Miss Kate Maher is the stenographer employed to take the testimony.

Before the body met there was some discussion among the members as to what effect the report from a committee from a retiring legislature could have upon a new legislative body, but this matter was not raised in the committee.

The resolution under which the committee acted reads as follows:

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Whereas, it appears from the statements of the conferees on the part of the senate upon the differences between the two houses upon a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the county government of the various counties of this State," approved the 6th day of March, 1899, that the report of the committee on free conference upon said bill was signed under misapprehension induced by misrepresentations made to them by one of the conferees on the part of the house of representatives; now be it

Resolved by the senate, the house of representatives concurring, That it be referred to the judiciary committee of the two houses or a sub-committee appointed by them to inquire into and investigate the circumstances surrounding the report of said conference committee on said bill, with power to sit during the recess and to send for persons and papers and examine the same, and to employ a stenographer; and that said committee do report their findings to the next general assembly.

The committee got to work with out delay. The members of the senate committee on free conference, Senators Hough, Ilderton and Douglass, and the members of the senate committee on conference, Senators Manning and Williams, were first examined. The members of the conference committee it seems paid no attention to the matter, signing the report rapidly without paying any attention to its contents. Senator Douglass of the free conference committee simply signed it upon looking at the title, because he saw that the names of the other members of the committee were signed to it already.

Senator Hough made very much the same statement that he made on the floor of the senate; that he had a brief talk with Representative Dominick of the house committee in regard to the matter, and had signed the report under a misapprehension. He could not say, however, that he had been misled by Mr. Dominick. Senator Ilderton said that he had been told that the bill was merely to perfect a defect in the dispensary law; that he gave no special atten-

tion to it, but affixed his signature seeing that others had signed it.

Representative Robert Lide was the only member of the house placed on the stand in the morning. He said that when this little county government bill came over from the senate where it originated, the request was made that it be held on the calendar. Later a general bill including its provisions was gotten through. Mr. Dominick asked that the bill be held as it was desired to draft upon it a measure relating to beer dispensaries. The matter had made no difference to him, if such was a proper parliamentary proceeding, as he had already gotten all that he wanted. Mr. Dominick called to his attention that such a proceeding had been carried through the preceding session, and cited the house journal of 1901, pages 604 and 605. In this case an act to allow the establishment of distilleries and breweries had been grafted upon an act to amend section 15 of the dispensary law relating to the location of dispensaries within two miles of a church or school house.

Senator Dean, who had been summoned as a witness, made a brief statement as to seeing Senator Hough and Representative Dominick holding a brief consultation in the senate chamber, but said that he did not hear a word of the conversation and knew nothing more of the matter.

The committee then excused all of the witnesses that had testified, Mr. Blease saying that they wished to ask no further questions.

Mr. Dominick, however, called attention to the fact that very likely Senator Hough would prefer to hear his testimony when he was placed upon the stand, as he would give testimony the senator would possibly like to reply to. He only wished to make this statement he said in order that Senator Hough might be present in the afternoon when he would take the stand.

The committee then took a recess until 4 o'clock.

At the afternoon session Mr. Dominick took the stand and explained fully the purpose he had in view which was to make operative the law that was inactive. The real motive for the attempt was to see justice done Mr. Roessler whom he considered unjustly treated in Charleston. He had called on Senator Hough some time before and asked him if he would be willing to stand by the attempt to regulate this matter which had failed once before. It seemed that later while he thought Senator Hough was thoroughly understanding his statements he was really misunderstanding them.

Senator Hough made a brief statement which showed that the apparent conflict of statements between Mr. Dominick and himself was really no conflict. He admitted that Mr. Dominick had previously spoken to him about such an amendment, and he had in fact misunderstood what was said to him when the time came for the committee of free conference to act.

He was followed by his colleague, Mr. Coggeshall, who knew little of the matter, but practically corroborated Mr. Lide's statement.

Mr. Tatum said the bill was brought to him signed by the members of the house and Mr. Dominick told him that he was authorized to sign the name of one of the senators. Mr. Tatum said also that no misrepresentation was made to him by Mr. Dominick.

Representative Butler said that when the bill was brought to him by Mr. Dominick that he read neither the title nor the contents both being very long. He remarked on this fact to Mr. Dominick who told him he would explain it to the house and that it was a bill designed to correct the error in the bill of 1901. He also said that no misrepresentation was made to him by the gentleman from Newberry.

Neither Senator Stackhouse or Representative Kibler being present the testimony was closed and Senator Mayfield extended an opportunity to any witness to add any further testimony which they desired.

Mr. Dominick made a short statement in which he said that though he did not know whether or not Senator Raynor understood the nature of the bill, yet he did know one thing, and that was that the bill had been fully explained by him to the senator in the presence of both Mr. Lide and a gentleman not a member of the general assembly.

Senator Mayfield then dismissed the witnesses and announced that if any further service would be required of them that they would be notified of the fact. The committee then went into executive session. About 6 o'clock it was announced that the finding had been determined upon, but that a further recess had been taken until 8:30 o'clock in order that the report might be prepared.

THE FINDING.

After about two hours of deliberation the committee announced that it had virtually completed its report which would be filed with the Governor today with the request that it be transmitted to the president of the senate and the speaker of the house. While the committee would not make public the text of the finding it is ascertained that the committee had exonerated each member of the committee on conference and has found that the report of the committee on free conference was not obtained by collusion, misrepresentation or fraud on the part of any one; that the attempt to amend this county government bill was for the purpose of giving relief along the line of legislation passed during the session of 1902 the act being one amending the dispensary law so as to allow of the establishment of breweries and distilleries and the appointment of beer dispensers in cities of 20,000 or over.

That amendment was inoperative it appears according to the view taken by the committee after the full hearing because it did not give power to the State board to appoint beer dispenser, and the county board merely assumed the authority. The test case from the celebrated Roessler case from Charleston, in which the county board refused to give him the permit to sign the commission. The matter was taken to the courts of the State board was turned down. It is claimed that the effort of Mr. Dominick was to get in a provision that would give Mr. Roessler his rights and relieve him of political persecution.

The committee it is understood will hold that the testimony shows that the actions of Mr. Dominick in attempting to amend the bill in the way he did was open and not accompanied by misrepresentation of facts. As to the complaint that he tried to insert foreign matter, it is said that the attempt was made openly and he supported the proposition upon the floor of the house at length in a speech. The report will attach no blame to his actions except insofar as the committee does not approve of such legislation though it has been indulged in before.

REAR ADMIRAL SAMPSON CROSSES OVER THE RIVER.

After Many Months of Illness, That Affected His Mind, Death Comes as a Relief.

Washington, May 6.—Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, retired, died at his home in this city at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The immediate cause of his death was a severe cerebral hemorrhage. He had been in a semi-conscious state for several days and this afternoon suffered a severe cerebral hemorrhage. At the bedside when the admiral breathed his last were Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. Claverius, the admiral's married daughter; Admiral Sampson's two young sons, Ralph and Harold Sampson, Dr. Dixon and the attending physicians and nurses and attendants.

Mrs. Sampson had broken down under the severe strain and was quite ill all during the day. But for the critical condition of the admiral she would have been confined to her bed.

SENATOR MCLAURIN.

It is Denied That He Will Receive an Appointment.

[Columbia State.]

Washington, May 6.—No surprise was felt here at Senator McLaurin's admission that he will not be in the next race for senate this summer.

It has been known for some time that he would not submit to taking a primary pledge and the announcement of this withdrawal has been expected—especially since Senator Tillman's speech at Manning. Members of South Carolina delegation declare it is McLaurin's last statement before he casts aside his Democratic disguise to emerge a full-fledged Republican.

Senator Tillman's only comment was: "I knew it a year ago."

Senator McLaurin refused to discuss his plans for the future. There is no authority for the frequent reports that he is to be given an office by President Roosevelt. It is probable that he will continue the practice of law in this city, where he already has an office.

Excelsior Items.

The services Sunday afternoon was well attended as usual.

We hope to have our rural mail delivery soon. We need it and should have it.

The weather is nice and warm and cotton and corn coming up nicely. Our farmers are through planting cotton.

The grain in this section is rather sorry and will not make a full crop. Wheat looks tolerably and can yet make a fair yield.

Mrs. William Werts, of Mountville, is visiting relatives in this community.

While on my way to Newberry Friday I noticed the farmers along the road are about through planting cotton.

Miss Bessie Wheeler, assistant teacher in St. Luke's school is now at home, the school having closed.

Mrs. T. L. Wheeler and Mrs. William Werts spent a few days last week with Mr. J. I. Wheeler's family in Columbia.

Our school closed Friday for vacation. On Saturday teachers and pupils enjoyed a flower hunting, fishing etc., on Sax Hill. We learn teachers and pupils enjoyed a very pleasant day.

Sigma.

St. Paul's Items.

Farmers are busy working their corn and sowing cotton.

Wheat has come out wonderfully, it looks like we might make a pretty good crop. The many roller mills in the county is an inducement for the farmers to raise more wheat than ever. Mr. R. L. Schumpert has the best mill in the county if not in the state, at least equal to any in the state. A farmer from this community ground some wheat with him last season, and said some of it was too fine for him to eat. He sold it for \$6. per barrel, when the best in the store could be bought for 5 dollars. Go to Schumpert's mill this season and make your wife happy for women do like nice flour.

The St. Paul's Woman's Missionary Society will meet at St. Paul's on Saturday before the third Sunday in this month at 3 P. M.

Mr. Warren T. Epting, and niece Miss Mamie Epting and little sister and Mr. J. A. C. Kibler spent Sunday at Mr. L. I. Epting's.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Able visited the family of Mr. J. J. Epting Sunday.

We learn from good authority that Rev. J. J. Long will not sever his connection with the Bethlehem pastorate. We are glad of that. Rev. Long is a good preacher. We always like to listen to his sermons.

May 5th, 1902. Push.

A wise man is his own best friend; a fool is his own worst enemy.

A pessimist is a man who thinks other men are as bad as they know he is.

SENSATION IN THE SENATE FURNISHED BY TILLMAN.

DISCHARGES A STREAM OF HOT ADJECTIVES AT REPUBLICANS.

Who Defend a Savage War But Weaken Democratic Position by Uselessly Hauling of Election Frauds in the South.

Washington, May 7.—Discussion of the Philippine bill in the senate took a sensational turn again today. Mr. McComas of Maryland referring to the alleged cruelties of American soldiers in the Philippines—cruelties which he deeply deplored—told of some of the cruelties which had occurred on both sides during the civil war. Neither side, he held, was to be held responsible for those regrettable occurrences as neither side approved of them.

Referring to elections in the south, Mr. McComas said that the senators from South Carolina and Mississippi (Tillman and Money) cried out against the small percentage of voters in the early elections in the Philippines.

After discussing the election methods in the States referred to he said: "We behold senators from the two States where there is less popular liberty than in any others, shouting loudest for constitutional liberty on the other side of the globe."

These remarks drew a sensational reply from Mr. Tillman of South Carolina. He charged that McComas had passed over with complacency the "outrages and iniquities" and barbarities which had been, he said, "committed by American soldiers."

He declared that when the light had been turned on in full upon the Philippine situation the American people would see to it next November that the majority in one branch of congress would not be "committed to this infamous policy."

"I can have my way," he declared, "you shall not pass this bill until full light has been turned on the Philippine situation."

He declared that it was no longer possible to sneer away the responsibility for the cruelties and infamies committed by the American soldiers in the Philippines. Referring to the situation of the colored people in the south, Mr. Tillman declared the senators from those States were prepared to meet any legislation which might be brought into congress upon that question.

He discussed the situation in the south during and subsequent to the civil war and declared that if it had been known prior to the conclusion of the war that in the south the reins of government were to be turned over to the negroes there would have been inaugurated a guerrilla warfare in the swamps of the south that would have been kept up indefinitely.

As he discussed the question, he said he was scarcely able to control himself when he recalled the indignities and humiliations to which the people of his State were subjected during the reconstruction period, from 1863 to 1876. In his own State, he said, there were 200,000 more negroes than whites and in Mississippi there were 300,000 more colored than white people. In order to maintain their self respect the whites, he declared, were obliged to take the reins of government in the south by whatever means they could—using the shotgun as one of the means. Referring to the inauguration of white supremacy in South Carolina he said the whites had secured a majority of 3,900. It might just as easily have been, he said, 39,000 or 99,000. They simply got such a majority as was necessary.

He referred to the outrages in the Philippines and then said he had heard only of the application of "sand cure" in the south. He thought the sand cure as described was mild. "When," he declared, "we get ready to put a negro's face in the sand, we put his body there too."

He insisted that the Republicans' contention was that the negroes of the south were fitted to govern in this country, but that the Filipinos were not fitted to govern themselves in the Philippines. In the United States, he maintained, a serious problem confronted the government—the negro problem—and we might better try to solve that than to hunt for trouble in the Philippines.

"Throughout the south," he said, "there is a horror hanging over every household for this awful fear of rapine. And yet you turn your back upon it and march to the east, where you murder and butcher and torture the poor Filipinos. And you are doing all this in the name of Christianity and humanity and liberty. I can see the hypocrisy oozing out of you all over." (Laughter.)

"As Confederates," the senator said, "we cannot think it right to go into the Philippines and desolate the islands with fire and sword."

Advertising further along to the situation in the South, Mr. Tillman asserted. "We will not submit to negro domination and the sooner you understand that the better." He urged that discussion of the Southern race question should cease. "You are taunting us," said he, "about our treatment of the negroes of the South, hoping at the same time that we will not interfere with your game of devilry in the Philippines. We hope you will help us of the South to get rid of the threat of negro domination which hangs over us like the sword of Damocles. Lynchings will continue as long as those fiends rape our wives and daughters."

While Mr. Tillman was speaking many of the Democratic senators left the chamber, his audience on the floor being largely on the Republican side.

Mr. Burton, of Kansas, vigorously arraigned Mr. Tillman for his utterances. He asserted that the senator who could defend slavery and government by the shotgun could not be expected to think well of senators who were trying to carry good government to the Philippines. He was astonished that a senator in one breath should make an appeal for unsullied government in the Philippines and in the next boast of crimes almost unparalleled in history. Mr. Burton followed with a warm defense of the government's policy in the Philippines and became involved in a heated colloquy with Mr. Rawlins, of Utah, because he had denounced some of Mr. Rawlins' statements as false. He paid a brilliant tribute to Gen. Funston as one of the great heroes of the army.

Mr. McLaurin, of Mississippi, quoted figures concerning Mississippi elections in response to statements made by Mr. McComas. He said he thought the time was past for the waving of the "bloody shirt" or for the making of invidious remarks concerning States of the union.

After the Philippine bill was laid aside for the day a bill authorizing an appropriation of \$575,000 for the construction of a light house and fog signal at Diamond Shoals, on the coast of North Carolina at Cape Hatteras, was called up and discussed briefly. It was laid over, however, until it could have further examination.

When one man meets another that he said took like he usually swears.

Seven Stages of Women

CHARACTER AND QUALITY.

The first seven years are infancy; the second, childhood; the third, girlhood; the fourth, fully developed womanhood; the fifth, infancy of age; the sixth, maturity; the seventh, old age.



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The Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia.



Mr. B. F. Griffin, one of the most prominent merchants of Newberry writes us as follows:

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Dear Sir: After a thorough examination of the plans and security offered me by the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, and after a careful comparison of its rates and policies with those of other companies, both of which were submitted to me for my acceptance. I took a policy in the Fidelity on my life for four thousand, and later took out two more thousand. You can infer how highly I regard your company.

I advise all desiring Insurance to investigate the Fidelity's plans before insuring.

With best wishes. Yours truly, B. F. GRIFFIN.

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Life Insurance is the best Savings Bank. 1st. Because, if you die after making the first deposit, your family receives many times as much as you have deposited.

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For rates and terms for insurance, or an agency, apply to F. G. SPEARMAN, Gen. Agt., Newberry, S. C.

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Fine Pastry, Fancy Cakes, Bread, Fine Confectionery Can be Found.

Your patronage cordially solicited.

The public is cordially invited—especially the ladies, to give our establishment an inspection.

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The Ladies' Exchange.

Mrs. R. C. Williams respectfully informs the ladies of Newberry and vicinity that she has opened an Exchange for the purchase or exchange of ladies', children's and men's second hand clothing, and solicits their patronage.

Persons on business will please call at the Exchange, Croftwell Hotel, first floor, between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

The Finest Cake Is made with Royal Baking Powder. Always light, sweet, pure & wholesome.